

of Natural History. Friday evening, Feb. 24, Prof. K. M. Wiegand spoke on Character in Winter Buds, illustrating his talk with specimens of various twigs. Prof. J. F. Collins spoke of the six species and two varieties of *Polytrichum* known in Maine. Dr. L. W. Riddle described lichens, and talked of their distribution in Maine. The State furnishes a large field, in which comparatively few extensive collections of lichens have been made.

Saturday morning, Feb. 25, the society took a three-mile walk on Cape Elizabeth. Among the species noted were *Prunus maritima* Wang., *Cynanchum nigrum* (L.) Pers., true *Eupatorium purpureum* L. (new to Maine), an interesting *Carya*, and the prostrate shore form of *Juniperus virginiana* L. Dr. Riddle collected about 30 lichens, the most interesting of which were the coastal *Cladonia reticulata* (Russell) Wainio, and the southern *Usnea trichodea* Ach.

Saturday afternoon Prof. M. L. Fernald showed specimens and described many recent additions to the Maine flora. Mr. C. H. Knowlton talked about the boreal flora of the Washington county coast, showing numerous specimens classified by habitats as woods plants, beach and marsh plants, species of the rocky headlands and of the peat bogs.

Eight new members were elected to the society. The summer meeting will be held at Brunswick, Aug. 22-25. C. H. KNOWLTON, Hingham, Massachusetts.

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PLANTS IN FLOWER FEBRUARY 8, 1911, AT CLEMSON COLLEGE, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Upon various collecting trips about Clemson College, South Carolina, about thirty miles from the main range of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the western part of the state, the following plants were collected in flower upon the above date: *Acer rubrum*, *Alnus rugosa*, *Arabis virginica*, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, *Hepatica triloba*, *Lamium amplexicaule*, *Prunus Persica*, and *Stellaria media*.

All of these with the exception of maple and peach have been in full flower for three weeks and more, and besides those mentioned there is a large number of exotic plants in flower out of doors.

A more interesting observation than these, in all probability, is the occurrence of *Hepatica*, which grows only upon the northern or cooler slopes of the hillsides here, in flower upon November 12, 1910 in this neighborhood. Of course the season for January here was much



warmer than usual with that month but we thought that readers of RHODORA would be interested to hear of these unusual periods of flowering.—JOHN G. HALL & A. B. MASSEY, Clemson College, South Carolina, February 8, 1911.

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GLYCERIA ACUTIFLORA IN VERMONT.—Last season I found two small stations near this city for *Glyceria acutiflora* Torr., a grass not heretofore reported for Vermont. The first station was at the border of a small low pond, where the new grass was mingled with *G. borealis* (Nash) Batchelder, the latter greatly predominating. As I had been to the same spot many different seasons and had not noticed *G. acutiflora*, I am led to believe that it probably occurs more frequently than is supposed, but has been overlooked because of its resemblance, at a casual glance, when growing, to *G. borealis*. A few weeks subsequent to the finding of the first station I saw the grass again, a few plants growing along a brook in an alder swamp about two miles from the initial station. The brook and pond waters have no connection.—GEORGE L. KIRK, Rutland, Vermont.

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